transparent humbug was ever taught the people of this or any other country. PLETHORA OF MONEY.

Money is a plethora in this country to-There are hundreds of mildollars lying idle, because there is nobody to it. Did you know that? Why, my riend Harvey, and all of you men who think that way, as usual get the cart before the horse. It is not an abundance of money that makes business active, it is lause.) And until you can comprehend hat point, brother Harvey, you will never

Mr. Horr explained that the sufficiency or lack of sufficiency of banking facilities had much to do with the question of the necessity of a large or small per capita circulation. He said: This country has a per capita of \$28.62.

Canada only has \$10 per capita, but Canada has an elegant banking system; no better on the face of the earth than the Canadian system of utilizing banks. Switzerind, one of the most prosperous little naon the face of the globe, has only 14.48, about half as much as this country has. The ratio of money to the populatio proves nothing. What we need in the Unitloyment for our men, and we have got enough money to do twice the business we are doing." (Applause.)

Mr. Harvey-At the conclusion of this de-bate Mr. Horr and I have 2,500 words each at ur disposal to write at our leisure within en days under the debate, to sum up the bate, and anything in Mr. Horr's arguents that I do not reply to to-day I will ttend to in that summary because there only a short time left to us, and I want answer some matters that have been roduced into the debate at the earliest iges. I want to speak a few moments on a proposition that wages have increased. Speaking of organized labor, Mr. Harvey id: "Organization sustains wages for ose actually employed while engaged at ark, but when you average the wages including the unemeployed, and include expense and time lost, it does not do. Make the calculation this way and u will find that the gold basis has measured. ured itself in wages with mathematical accuracy. This condition is not healthy, it is not good for the country; it breeds strife; it creates loss to industry and labor; it destroys manhood; it makes criminals. The cause for it should be removed. (Ap-

HARVEY ON LABOR. "The labor organizations will continue

and have a right to continue as long as ney is organized; as long as monopolies are organized. (Applause.) But we should have a civilization that would make it unssary for any organizations of that racter to exist. In Europe wages have: en forced down to legitimate level of the gold standard. The bayonet has been used to do it. Later it will do it here. The interest of the laboring man is on our side. We will hold his wages up without strikes or the expense of strikes. As the gold of California and Australia raised his it pours into our metallic money stock primary money, raise his wages. There is the work for all and the strife for la-The man who now has work or a situ

tion and selfishly reasons that he benefits imself by maintaining a dear dollar, is either broad nor humane. He is assisting wrecking his country and it may be too Mr. Harvey asked if we were not devance in wages at Pullman, affecting 4,000 men, conceded by the company without demand by the toilers, Mr. Harvey said the ects are that there has been no advance in wages at Pullman, and that Mr. Pullman himself admits that there was no adce made; that what they meant was hey had given the men that were at work about ten per cent. more work to do. They had previously been working only half time (applause). Mr. Harvey read a letter from Thomas I. Kidd, general secretary of the Machine Woodworkers' Intersaying "If clothes and mbraced all the necessities of the g people the dollar would unquesty be of greater value to them than er, but they do not, and what the labor may save by cheaper clothes and food more than offset by increased rent alone. her all things are considered the related value of the dollar is no greater now an in 1865." One trouble that labor will now recognize in the United States is that account of the depressed condition of fairs, laborers are not working full time. he unions have succeeded in holding up a price per diem, but the men are not orking more, say than one-half the time, hich is making that much less in dollars

AGAINST LANDLORDISM. saking of tenantry, Mr. Harvey said "Twenty million acres of land in the United States to-day is owned by English titled ty and the English land tenantry has, to that extent, been introduced into this country. In the State of Illinois there is a county by the name of Lincoln, that has a nty seat by the name of Lincoln and you can drive for miles through that county on your way to that county seat, and have on both sides of you Lord Scully's possions with the Irish thatched cottages

r. Horr-I have traveled extensively y extensively, through thirty-one States of this Union, and I never yet saw a single farm nor had my attention called to one that was owned by people living outside of the United States. There are some, but

r. Harvey said the proposition is made the gold-standard men that all our efforts for the restoration of silver is for the interests of silver-bullion owners. It is t volume of primary money in this we have turned our attention to to right the wrong that was com-and to restore to the people that was the people's money, irrewas the people's money, irre-ve of who owned that prop-We do not object to gold, se the gold miners produce and the argument that the gentleman makes about silver producers could be made with the same force against the gold producers. But I want to make another answer to it—I want to say to you that the silver producers have not assisted in running this campaign. (Applause.) If they were assisting any one it is reasonable to suppose that they had assisted me. I began my work in May, 1893, by publishing a weekly paper, and commenced bringing out books in December, 1893. I became chairman of the himetallic executive committee of this State in the summer of 1893. My If this State in the summer of 1803. My ttee appealed personally and by letter out all the silver-mine owners in the est for donations to assist us. We did t receive a cent. At one time I sent out not receive a cent. At one time I sent out forty-four letters to selected names of as many prominent silver-mine owners, who were supposed to be wealthy—such men as Moffit and Shear, of Colorado, and Clark, of Montana—and did not receive a cent from them, not even enough to pay the postage used on the letters; not even the courtesy of a mally except from one. At the time I ply, except from one. At the time I out "Coin's Financial School" I debt and had no money left. osing the debate for the day, Mr.

In closing the debate for the day, Mr. Harvey handed Mr. Horr a souvenir of a silver dollar of 1739, with the word "Unit" upon it. Mr. Harvey said:

"Take it. Mr. Horr. Washington may have carried it in his pocket; Jefferson may at one time have had itain his possession. It may have paid for the paper on which the declaration of war was written in 1812, against Great Britain. It may have been fondled by Jackson when which ave been fondled by Jackson when writing message to Congress against the Na-nal Bank. (Applause). It is a fit sou-nir for any American proud of his coun-air for any American proud of his coun-ter, and of its institutions to carry in his eket all the days of his life. (Passing dollar to Mr. Horr while applause, buts, cries of "Hurrah" and continued plause followed).

applause followed).

Mr. Horr, smiling: "I shall keep this dellar and put it to good use. I intend to have a hole bored through it, and then I will hang it around the neck of my little grandchild, born just as we commenced this discussion. (Applause). It will do, Brother Harvey, to learn that the people of the United States are still, in spite of the gold standard, marrying and giving in marriage, and that children are still born to us in spite of the silver dollar." (Laughter and applause).

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, July 27.-Arrived: Veen-

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, July 27.
Passed in: Brian Boogs, for Philadelphia. HAMBURG, July 27.-Arrived: Norman-QUEENSTOWN, July 27,--Arrived: Etru-HAVRE, July 27.-Arrived: Lancastrian and Prince, from New Orleans. LIVERPOOL, July 27 .- Arrived: Tauric from New York. EONDON, July 27 .- Arrived: Montezuma

Fancy Marble Mosaic Floors. Jno. M. Lilly. | fifteen years old, shot and

THE KAISER'S REALM

VAST PREPARATIONS FOR COMMEM-ORATION OF 1870 BATTLES.

Destruction of the Town of Brotterode Caused by a Boy Cooking Fish in a Barn-Other Empire News.

(Coypright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, July 27.-The Bulgarian imbroglio is still occupying much space in the German newspapers, but more attention is now given to the war commemorations which are now fairly under way. On Aug. 6 the bloody engagement on Spichren heights will be celebrated by the Twelfth Grenadier Regiment at Frankfort-on-Oder. The battle of St. Privat, on Aug. 18, will be celebrated in grand style, but the most memorable celebration will take place on the Templeshof field on Aug. 19, when the battle of Gravelotte will be commemorated. The Emperor will be present on that occasion and forty thousand veterans and others will take part in the ceremonies. The day will begin with divine services on and Catholic clergy. His Majesty will then deliver an address and it will be followed by a huge parade in the afternon. The evening will be devoted to merry-making. All the other battles and engagements of the month of August, 1870, will likewise be commemorated in the various garrison towns and cities up to Sedan day-Sept. 1. The latter for the first time will be generally celebrated. There will be divine services in all churches on this day, which falls on a Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Carlsruhe and Stuttgart have voted special funds for a popular celebration in their respective cities. The French colony of Berlin, numbering some twenty thousand persons, will commemorate the day by decorating the huge grave in the garrison cemetery in which were placed the remains of the French soldiers who died in captivity.

The Emperor to-day is visiting the castle of Duvasidenrugen, this being the birthday of King Oscar of Sweden. The Empress brought on by her exertions at the Kiel fetes, and it is doubtful whether she will be able to join the imperial children at Sasnitz. The Emperor has handed to Count Von Braysteinbourg, the German minister at Stockholm, the sum of one thousand crowns for the poor of that city and five thousand crowns for the poor of the cities he has visited during his trip to

send his son, Prince George William, heir to the throne of Brunswick, to the gymasium at Lubeck, in the autumn, and later majority in three years. AN UNWELCOME RULER.

In spite of half-hearted denials there are good reasons for the belief that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha intends soon to resign his duchy in favor of his son, Prince Alfred, who will be twenty-one years old Oct. 15 next, and who is much more popular in the duchy than his father. In fact, the latter is charged by the local press with being indifferent to the welfare of his German subjects, with pronounced English tastes and predeliction, and with niggardliness in the management of the ducal estates. The leading Liberal newspaper of the duchy calls it "an outrage for a foreign-born price to rule in the heart of Germany when he prefers to live in England to living in his new country." An unknown spy was arrested recently while taking notes about the fortress walls of Spandausi, but he was released after

the name of a man whom he strikingly resembles. Inquiries which were subsequently made, however, have shown that the unknown was an impostor and the au-thorities are now actively searching for It has now been ascertained that the fire which virtually destroyed the town of Brotterode was started by a boy who was frying in a barn a trout which he had caught in a neighboring stream. The fire which he made in the barn spread to some

making the plausible statement that he

was an ex-captain of the guards, giving

straw in the barn itself, which caught fire, and then spread to neighboring buildings and the result was the almost total detruction of Brotterode. Drastic measures are now being made o hinder any further introduction of Socialist doctrines and literature into the army. The latest order issued in this conon instructs the officers to read to the reservists joining the army for the army maneuvers a manifesto threatening them with court-martial and the most severe punishment if they propagate social-

sm while bearing arms. RELIEF OF ELBE SUFFERERS. A final report just issued shows that the sum of 663,000 marks was collected for the relief of the Elbe survivors and for the sustenance of those who suffered most by the loss of relatives and friends through the

sinking of that steamer. In Krickwiez, Silesia, a septuagenarian weaver named Jungnitsch was recently murdered during his sleep by his insane daughter. The murderess afterwards cut her father's body up into small pieces and made his flesh her food for several days, until the deed was discovered by the neigh-

The increase in all German exports to the round figures to 15,000,000 marks. There has been a decrease in the export of sugar amounting to 5,000,000 marks. Hamburg. Stettin and Brunswick were the cities affected by the greatest increase.

A mechanic named Wachholz, after spending five years in the United States, returned to his birthplace, Graudenz, recently, to claim an inheritance. He obtained money, and after squandering large sums in treating everybody to champagne, shot and killed himself.

The North German Gazette to-day published the appointments of the agricultural experts to the various German embassies abroad. Baron Hermann, the curator of forests of Wurtemburg, goes to Washington. He sails from Hamburg next week.

An exposition of California products, especially preserves and wine, was opened here on Monday. A Hamburg firm is going to open four hundred branch stores in Europe for the sale of these products of the Pacific

The United States embassador, the Hon. Theodore Runyon, is on his vacation, and is not expected back to this city until Au-The United States consul-general, Mr. Charles DeKay, and his family have gone to Herrilisdorf, on the shore of the Baltic.
The following Americans are here: Dr. Dacosta, of Philadelphia; W. W. Witmyer,

of Des Moines, and C. A. Beckwith, Dwight Braman and Charles Gregory, all of New York, and Major Day and Dr. Morton, of Providence, R. I.

A WEALTHY FORGER.

Alonso J. Whiteman Asks for a New Trial in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.-Alonzo J Whiteman, of New York, who was convicted of forgery a few months ago, has begun proceedings in the Superior Court the most interesting on account of the former's wealth and good position of Whiteman in the East. It developed at the trial that he had held many positions of honor and trust. He was once a colonel on the staff of the Governor of New York, afterward a State Senator and president of a bank, and finally Mayor of Duluth, He was arrested for passing on J. D. Maxwell a check for \$500 drawn on a New York bank by Frank Dixon. Payment of the check was refused and word came here from New York that Dixon had no money on deposit. Whiteman claimed to have received the check from Dixon in good faith in payment of a debt. A strong circumstance against him, however, was the fact that he failed to produce Dixon's testimony at the trial. Whiteman, in an affidavit, declares his belief that if a affidavit, declares his belief that if a new trial be granted he can produce Digon. He also produced affidavits made in Chieago by Lyman B. French and C. M. Trilby, acquaintances of Dixon. Both affidavits were furnished with photographic copies of the alleged forged check, and they declare that the signature of Dixon is genuine. Judge Wallace will hear arguments on the motion next Friday.

Ohic Boy Kills His Brother. CELINA, O., July 27.-John

rother Harry, a sed thirteen, to-day. The Kernan, of this city, and were hunting squirrels. They wounded an owl, which was lost after striking the ground, John laid the shotgun down on a .tump while hunting for the bird, when it was acci-dentally discharged, the entire contents striking Harry in the left breast, killing

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

County Insane Asylum Burns and Superintendent Fatally Hurt.

MADISON, Wis., July 27.-The new building of the Dane County Insane Asylum at Verona was struck by lightning at midnight and entirely consumed. Superintendent Edwin, who was fighting the fire on the roof, was precipitated to the ground with falling walls and injured so badly that he will die. The patients were moved to the other buildings in safety. The loss

DRAFT IS COMPLETED

NEW AGREEMENT FOR TRANSMIS-SOURI PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

the fields conducted by both the Protestant No Settlement Yet Reached in the Texas Passenger-Rate Muddle -Barker Is Kicking.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- The draft of the new agreement for the proposed Transmissou-Passenger Association has been completed. In many respects the new agreement is similar to the old one. Among the more important changes in the abolition of Sunday, and the municipal councils of the penalty clause and the methods of procedure when complaint is made against any road. It is provided that in such cases the chairman shall be empowered to examine the books and records of the road against which complaint is made, and shall then render his decision. If he decides against the road in estigated, that road has the right of appeal to the association. In deciding the appeal, a majority of the votes of the association will be final, the arbitration feature being also abolished.

rate muddle is yet in sight. General Passenger Agent Barker, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, was in the city to-day, and declared he had no idea of submitting to be ridden over by competing roads. Mr. Barke? is not willing that the responsibility should be placed on his road of being the demoralizer or of preventing a settlement of the matters in the case. He charges his competitors with a distinct breach of faith not withdrawing the reduced rates on to a German university. He attains his the date agreed upon, and says he connot majority in three years. ple are practicing the breach. On the other hand, the competitors of the Missouri, Kan-sas & Texas charge Mr. Barker with insincerity in advancing this claim because present conditions exist from the necessity of meeting the independent action of his com-

A special meeting of the passenger de-partment of the Central Traffic Association has been called for Aug. 30, to revise the arrangements originally adopted for the Knights Templars conclave in Boston, so as to conform to the requirements of the East-

SALE OF THE OREGON.

Bonded Indebtedness of \$15,000,000 Said to Be Extinguished.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27 .- The confirmation of the sale of the Oregon Pacific railroad to E. L. Bonner and A. B. Hammon extinguishes the bonded indebtedness of \$15,000,000 and interest held in the East, and the \$100,000 paid for the road is all there appears to be to satisfy the indebtedness of over \$1,000,000 incurred by the receiver since his appointment in 1890. The court tried long and earnestly to realize the expenses of the management of the property from the sale. The court, hoping the bondholders would, by reorganization, buy the property and pay off the expense of the receiver's management, fixed the minimum price at \$1,000,000, and at another time \$1,250,000, but was unable to effect a sale. The only ly remaining was to sell the property for what it would bring, which having been done, the sale was confirmed by a court that was acquainted with the property and must have known its value. The Supreme Court could do nothing but confirm the decree of sale. The purchase is supposed to be bona fide, and it is said that John Claffin, of H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, is behind the deal. Everything connected with the railroad, from beginning to end, has been so muddled that no one outside of the lawyers in the case has any definite understanding of its affairs.

Forbidding Consolidation. HELENA, Mont., July 27.-The proposed consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, which have over 1,400 miles of railroad in Montana, has stirred up the people of this State to a degree that promises to result in an extra session of the Legislature. The twenty members of that body and a number of minent citizens have been in conference here during the past two days with Governor Richards relative to the propriety of calling an extra session and the Govcomes necessary to prevent the consc tion of the two roads. The State Constitution forbids the consolidation of competin roads and all the branches of both roads were organized under the State laws. All the Legislature will have to do is to pass a law putting this constituional provision into effect. If it becomes evident that consolidation will be effected, a special session will, no doubt, be called.

Ownership of Janney Car Coupler, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27 .- The ownership of the Janney car coupler is involved in a suit filed to-day in the United States Cir cuit Court by the McConway & Torley Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, against the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company, of this city. Eli H. Janney was the inventor of the device in question, and his rights were transferred to the Janney Car Coupling Company, of Alexandria, Va., and it is claimed the subsequent trans-fers vest the ownership of the patent right in the complainant. The suit is said to in-

volve several millions. laspecting the Union Pacific. OMAHA, Neb., July 27 .- General Manager Dickinson and the receivers of the Union Pacific have returned from a tour of in spection of the system. They were over the entire Western lines and found the condition of the road first class. The road was found in better shape than it has been for some time, but poor business was reported from nearly all the stations, though the people were hopeful and better times are looked for. The rolling stock of the road

The Alaskan Telegraph Line. SEATTLE, Wash., July 27.-John W Mackay will leave on the steamer Queen to-day for Alaska. He is accompanied by C. R. Hosmer, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company. It is believed his trip has something do with the early construction of a tele-graph line to Alaska from Vancouver, B. C.

OBITUARY.

James C. Pilling, Well Known in Washington Scientific Circles. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- James C. Pilling, a prominent Washingtonian and well known in scientific circles throughout the country, died at Olney, Md., last night, His death was due to locomotor ataxia many years. Mr. Pilling began his scientific work by making investigation of the languages and mythology of various Indian tribes. He was appointed chief cierk of the United States geological survey in 1881.

Earl of Verulaman. LONDON, July 27 .- The Earl of Verula-

James Walter Grimston, second Farl of James Walter Grimston, second Fa'l of Verulaman, was born in law. He married the daughter of Major Wayland, of Woodeaton Oxfordshire. His second title was Lord Crimston. He had been lord lieutenact of Herts, high steward of St. Albans and a lord in waiting to the Queen. He was a member of Parl'ament for St. Albans and other districts from 1830 to 1845. He succeeded in his title in 1845. THE WALLER PROTEST

LETTER SHOWING DEFENSE HE WAS NOT PERMITTED TO MAKE.

In It the Ex-Consul Denies Violating the Code or Taking any Steps Against the French.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-Ex-Consul Waller has written a letter to his stepson, Paul Bray, including a copy of the remarks which he had expected to make before the French court-martial by which he was tried in Tamatave, but which, it appears he did not have an opportunity to deliver. Mr. Waller's letter is dated in the prison at Marseilles, June 12, and was received here a day or two ago, through the State Department. The document is interesting in that it reveals somewhat more of the details of the offense with which Waller was charged than have yet been made public, and also because it contains Mr. Waller's version of the occurrence which he has heretofore had no opportunity to give to the public. The document is as follows; "To the Hon. Judge:

"I do not know whether a word from the sustained nor believed by the honorable court when your honors shall have made a careful and impartial examination of the letters to my wife, Mr. Tessie and the young Hova. I call the attention of the court to the fact that in none of these letters are any of the movements of the French army in Madagassar or also whose French army in Madagascar or elsewhere seems to me that this fact cannot be ig-nored or overlooked; which fact alone should warrant an acquittal of the accused, because it follows that, in order to violate the article of the code under which I am charged, it must be clearly proven that the accused has corresponded with the enemy to the extent of laying before him the military movements and operations of the army of the republic. I maintain that the letters now before your honor will admit of no

"It will be found that I refer in the letters to my wife to certain wrongs done by cerdiers, whom I did not name because unable to do so, but the mention of these has nothing to do with the military operations of the army. Indeed, I should feel sorry to see an army moving in that way. I am sure your honors would not hesitate to condemn to your wives and friends in the strongest terms all such deeds. Every gazette in France would condemn such deeds, and I believe that nine out of ten French soldiers in your army would denounce and condemn them. V by, then, should I be sent to prison for twenty years for the men-tion of these wrongs to my wife and "The honorable judges will notice that I

refer in the letter to my wife to two as-

saults upon me by certain soldiers whose

names I am unable to give. As to the

French authorities through the United

irst of these attacks 1 informed

consul acting. Subsequently the house in Madagascar in regard to alleged information given the enemy, without the clear establishment of charge I contend that I should not be imprisoned for a day? I should not fail to call the attention of the honorable judges to the fact in all criminal matters where one is on trial charged with a grave offense, all the circumstances of the case must be taken into consideration and the given the benefit of every rea-doubt. The court will see all the extenuating circumstances surrounding the Again, I maintain that the court should even ascertain so far as possible the future intentions of the accused under a charge of this kind to find if possible whether it is the intention of the ac to remain here and whether he has actual arrangements with the enemy to assist "The letters and the evidence will show the contrary, which is a circumstance that to a judgment in this lease. The time of my departure from the capital, Sept. 13 or 14, 1894, must not be lost sight of. I have explained the Draper and Purdy matter with me and show how they have robbed and then made a laugh about it, and that they have been paid money by me on a contract which they have never even atted to perform, which failure has resulted in a less to me of more than \$10,my letter, whom I designated 'D.' and 'P.' having before warned my wife against the men mentioned then as 'D.' and 'P.' in a postscript to the letter. While it is clear to me that it was ndiscreet to make such mention of them, yet I cannot believe that this he court will, after a careful and impartial examination of all the circumstances and facts of this case, decide that I have violated Article — of the penal code. France has always been noted for her love of justice and liberty and for her broad and generous treatment of all of whatever nationality, and I believe that in the careful, deliberate judgment and wisdom of

your honors you will not close the doors of the world against a man who has never borne arms against you." Names for the New Gunboats. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- Secretary Herert has taken under consideration the subject of naming the three new gunboats which will be launched at Newport News about Sept. 1. He has taken with him on the Dolphin a list of the names suggested and it may be that he will announce his decision at some point where he stops ly requested that one of the boats be named after Queen Isabella, in recognition of her after Queen Isabella, in recognition of her ald in the discovery of America. It is probable, however, that the names selected will be those of towns in the United States. There is no lack of claimants for the honor. At the Navy Department Norfolk, Gloucester and New Bedford are strong favorites, but there is ground for the belief that at least one of the boats will be christened after a Western town.

To Change Course at Naval Academy. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, of which Senator Faulkner is presilent, was made public to-day. The views of the members of the board are summarized in the following recommendations: That the age of entrance to the Naval

Academy be not less than fifteen and not over seventeen years; that the present sixyear course be reduced to five years, all of which shall be spent at the academy; that at the end of the five-years course those successfully passing the same to receive certificates of graduation; that those of the graduates who are required to fill vacan-cles in the naval service be appointed to the same, and the residue of the graduates, f any, discharged, as provided by law.

Chinese Minister in the Mountains. WATKINS, N. Y., July 27 .- Among the arrivals at the Glen Mountain House to-day was the Chinese minister, accompanied by his private secretary, interpreter and servants. They are to remain several days, visiting Watkins and Havana Glens. General Notes.

The Controller of the Currency has au-thorized the First National Bank, of Mannington; W. Va., to begin business, with a capital of \$60,000.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$191,828,460; gold reserve, \$105,451,811.

HOLMES, THE MONSTER.

(Concluded from First Page.) Holmes' office. The impossibility of burn-ing a human body in a stove apparently never occurred to the originators of that

Many other startling stories have been based upon such slight evidences as buttons, fragments of jewelry, locks of hair, old shoes, portions of clothing, secret chambers, etc., but the fact positively proven is that the Williams sisters and other supposed victims of Holmes were last seen and heard of in that building. Here all trace of many persons ended. It is the establishment of this fact which It is the establishment of this fact which has caused such a search of the Holmes building, in the general belief that it might contain either the bodies of the persons he murdered or proof that they were killed there by Holmes. Much that has been discovered points in that direction, but absolute proof is lacking. The thing which has most mystified and baffled the police and all who have examined the premises is the huge double tank discovered in the alley in the rear of the building. On Saturday last workmen who were digging in the wall at that place and discovered a large wooden tank, of cylindrical shape, ten feet long, and six feet in diameter. It was pierced with the point of a pick by one of the laborers and when the pick was withdrawn there was a rush of gas from the tank. One of the workmen cardlessly lighted a match. Instantly a heavy explosion occurred, which hurled the men back into the cellar, rendering them un-

The noise of the explosion quickly attracted a large crowd, and a rescuing party succeeded in removing them from the cellar. One of them was taken by the police to a hospital, but the others were revived in a drug store near by and their injuries found not to be serious. When the explosion occurred an alarm of fire was turned in. When the department came the fire was out but Fire Marshal Kenyon fire was out, but Fire Marshal Kenyon ordered his men to demolish the tank,

to prevent another explosion. Then it was found that there was really double tank, the inner one, which was of zinc, having contained the gas. When the tank was overturned by the firemen the fluid in it was mixed with a black deposit in the bottom of the tank, a cloud of bluish vapor arose, enveloping the men and stupe-fying them. As soon as they were able to work they flooded the tank and basement

pipes. Two of them ran to the surface of the ground. The others, which were wrapped with sacking, ran into and through the building wall, where they ended.

PHILLIPS'S PARTIAL SOLUTION. On Monday a partial solution of the mystery of the tank was given by Clarence A. Phillips, now in the grocery business at accused will have very much weight with you or not, but I thank you for the privilege of speaking is my own behalf. I am charged with having violated Article —, of the penal code, by corresponding with the enemy, and giving him information as to the movements of French troops in this place. This charge I am sure cannot be No. 311 West Van Buren street. He visited place. This charge, I am sure, cannot be to be used, but he did learn that after breaking forty dollars' worth of plate glass mixture of gasoline and certain chemicals by which he produced illuminating gas, but later Holmes declared that he had given up that scheme, too.

From the time the foundation walls of the building were finished and the first floor

laid until the present investigation began, a few days ago, but one man beside Holmes ever entered the basement or cellar. Every means of access to it was securely closed, and to a number of persons Holmes had threatened that "anybody who goes sided over the destinies of our country, and again the clouds were lifted with the sided over that in no time of darkness would now before your honor will admit of no such construction when placed under a fair anything about that cellar was found there and impartial analysis, which I am quite again vesterday by a reporter. He is a member of one of the best known firms in the city, which manufactures large furnaces burning oil and applies oil-burners to other furnaces. His name is withheld at his request. He made the following state-

> is my belief that Holmes burned the odies of the Williams sisters and Mr. Pietzel in a furnace, and that is why they have t been and never will be found. In April, 0, H. H. Holmes came to us and said at he wanted a thoroughly competent man to adjust an oil burner to a fornace. As he seemed to consider the work of unusual importance I decided to attend to it ersonally. He brought me to this build-g. Come down into the cellar and I will ow you just want was there and what was done. On the east side of a cellar was built a furnace about five feet high, six feet wide and twelve feet long. The rear of it was built into that partition wall. You can see there the marks of the arch built of firebrick. The door of the furnace was in the south end of it. Overhead was a number of pipes which ran from the tank in the alley to a small pump. From this pump some of them led to a boiler at the rward part of the basement, and others led to the furnace burner, which was located in the last foundation wall. In order get at it we had to raise a trap-door in the sidewalk on Wallace street. "Holmes explained to me that he bui the furnace himself, and had made an oil ourner, but that it was not a success; that degree of heat. I told him that in order to make a satisfactory burner it was neces-sary for me to understand the construction of the furnace. At first he was averse to nowing it to me, but when I told him that nless he did I could not guarantee to itisfy him, he showed it to me. I found that the furnace contained an inner coam-ber of firebrick. This was about three feet high and eight or nine feet long. The jurnace was so constructed that the flames did penetrate this chamber, but surrou Two slight openings were left in the to of it through which any gas forming con escape from the inner chamber. It would, of course, be consumed in the fire. In fact, general plan of the furnace was not unlike that of a crematory for dead bodies, and, with the provision already describe i, there would be absolutely no odor from the

PUT IN A STRONG BURNER. I put in a burner which used oil from the tank in the alley. It was a siccess, for the furnace could be heated to a temperature of 3,000 degrees. In addition to this I put a small oil burner in a boiler in another part of the basement. In fact, this was adjusted first. Holmes had a small oil tank also located on the second floor of the

"Holmes explained to me that he would ase the big furnace in bending plate glass, not large enough to admit a very large piece of glass, but at the time this fact did not impress me. A short time after I met Holmes he came to the office to pay part of his bill, and he told me that the glass-

ending was a failure. to us again and said that he would like to have a burner attached to another furnace. He took me to a rough shed on Sixtyfifth street, in which was a furnace sim lar in construction to that under the build-ing at the corner of Sixty-third and Wailace streets. He told me that there had been nothing to do with the fire in the ing. That was why he had built the second furnace. I fitted it up like the first one. That was my last visit to the neigh-borhood until to-day. Here I find the fur-nace destroyed. At Sixty-fifth street the shed and furnace have been removed, and the tank in which was kept the oil or other stuff he used is now under the tracks of the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad. Its location is known to the people in the vicinity, I found.

"It is my opinion that Holmes really did plan the furnace originally for his scheme of bending plate glass, and that the idea of using it to destroy human bodies came to him after he had killed his first victim in the building. A dumb elevator ran from his office to the basement, and nothing would be easier than to lower it to the basement and shove it into the furnace, in which there was ample room for it and in which it would be consumed in a very brief time, leaving only a handful of ashes. The gases arising from combustion would escape from the small vents in the inner chamber and be consumed in the intense flames of the furnace. Any trace of the odor that might remain would be carried offer that might remain would be carried up the small stairway leading through the roof and be carried off in the atmosphere."

If this plan was adopted by Holmes to dispose of his victims, it was the surest one that could be devised. The half-burned shoes, portions of wearing apparel and other articles that have been found in various parts of the Holmes house were belongings of his victims, which he afterward sought to destroy by burning them ward sought to destroy by burning them in the stove, after having disposed of the bodies in the furnace. As both of the furnaces have been destroyed, and if they had contained the ashes of a score of murdered persons, proof of it can never be obtained. The building of a second furnace after Holmes had abandoned both plans of bending glass and making illuminating gas, was not done without a reason.

Holmes would be one of the first to realize
the infallibility of a crematory as a destroyer of evidence of his guilt. He expended no money without a definite object n view. For what else than to burn the ond furnace, is a question that remains to

NEW FIVE-MILE RECORD.

Tyler Defeated Sanger in a Hollow Manner in 11:39 4-5.

LYNN, Mass., July 27 .- Over seven thousand people saw Tyler lower the five-mile bike record this afternoon on Glenmore grounds in 11:39 4-5, breaking the best previous record, made by Harry Wheeler, of Brooklyn, of 12:13. The race was between Tyler and Sanger. Johnson did not show up. Manager Eck announcing that he was ill at his home at Minneapolis. Tyler took the lead from the start and at the end of the third mile was so much ahead of Sanger that a tandem team went to the latter's assistance and paced him. Tyler won by fully one-third of a mile. Sanger finished in

Terre Haute Police Commissioner. Governor Matthews yesterday appointed Dr. William Jenkins, of Terre Haute, po day last workmen who were digging in the celiar under the supervision of the police found a defective point in the south wall.

The workmen proceeded to tear down the Early. Dr. Jenkins is a Republican. STORY OF THE FLAG

GEN. HARRISON SPEAKS AT A POLE-RAISING IN OLD FORGE.

A Beautiful Picture of the Glory and Memories That Cling to the Stars and Stripes.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., July 27 .- The flagpole raising at this place to-day was rendered noteworthy by the presence of ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Hon. Henry T. Mowrey, of Syracuse, Introduced General Harrison, who was greeted with cheers. He spoke as follows:

"I am glad to know that your patriotism has triumphed; that your love for the flag is not of the fair weather kind (applause), and after all, this beautiful emblem of liberty never shines so well as when its background is dark. It has been loved when the clouds were low. In those dark days of its early history when it seemed that the God in whom our fathers trusted had foresken them. had forsaken them; when their resources seemed almost spent, and their indomitable valor to have reached its last attainment, the flag which was the first emblem of our organization for free government shone so brightly and so luminous, and so drew the hearts of men and the love and prayers of women; that in that dark day we were lifted out of the valley of despair and defeat to a glorious consummation, and to a victory that surprised the world in the ictory that surprised the world. in the dark days of '62, when every circumstance of almost every campaign seemed to be ad-verse; when Kirby Smith had penetrated the Cumberland Gap and was threatening the Ohio river cities; when Buell was re-turning unsuccessful from his campaign through Alabama; when McClellan seemed to be rendered powerless in the peninsula— in that time when the clouds hung very low, there was revealed another triumph of the national spirit and another illustra-tion of the indomitable patriotism of our

For just at that time when Mr. Lincoln' call came for 500,000 volunteers, though pause, yet, it was only the rest which the water makes before it leaps over Niagara. That call was responded to with a magnificent impulse and quickness that again surprised the world and renewed the heart 12,000 men will leave their work in the 980

and for an institution. In itself, in the com nothing. It is what it stands for that makes it dear to us. We look upon that flag and we think of Bunker Hill. It speaks to us of Lexington and Concord, of Valley Forge, of Saratoga, of Yorktown and of all those niece of cloth will be dropped. great achievements. We look upon it and think of Washington. We look again and see the benign face of Abraham Lincoln We look again and Grant and Sherman and Sheridan are revealed to us. We see upon its folds the story of Vicksburg and Caickamauga and Chattanooga, of Gettysburg and Appomattox. It is this story that is ven into it that makes it pre it is thus that it inspires. It is that for which it stands, a union of States, a government of the people, for they made i by the people, for they conduct it, and for the people, for it has missed its object if

does not accomplish their good. 'Applause." What can any man do against that flag Let him have mounted ever so high upon the roll of honor, let him have entrenched himself ever so strongly in the affections of the people; if he lifts his hand against that flag he falls at once. (Applause). "We have in this at once the explanation and guarantee of the permanence of our American countries that have imitated our example and organized republican governments have been so racked and tortured with revolutions? It is because they have not learned this great lesson-to give their affections and allegiance to institutions, to a constitution and not to a man."

INDIANS ARE MURDERING.

Latest News from Ranchmen Barricaded in Jackson's Hole.

CHICAGO, July 27 .- Despite the denials from Boise City, Ida., and from Washington in regard to the alleged massacre at Jackson's Hole, a local paper has the following

special dispatch from Market Lake, Ida .: "Late this afternoon a courier from the Teton river valley reached Market Lake with a dispatch from some ranchmen, wh were barricaded in a ranch in the valley this side of Jackson's Hole. The message reads: 'Use influence to hurry the soldiers forward. Indians are murdering, burning and pillaging. For God's sake, lose no

The courier cannot tell what was the extent of the massacre at Jackson's Hole. He believes none escaped alive. The torch has been applied beyond the range and the fires could be seen at night.

YOUNG MILLIKEN ARRESTED.

Indicted for Breaking Into the House of His Sweetheart.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.-Benjamin H. Milliken, private secretary to Senator Hara fire in his building, and that the fire ris, of Tennessee, a member of a prominent fennessee family, and well known in newspaper circles in this city, was arrested at Lagrange, Tenn., this afternoon by deputy United States Marshal Elliott, of Memphis, on an indictment recently found by the district grand jury at Washington, D. C., charging him with housebreaking and attempted rape. Milliken was brought to this city, taken before a United States commissioner and released on \$5,000 bonds, furnished by a number of prominent men

Milliken appeared at Lagrange July 9, staying with friends in that city. On the evening of July 4 last Milliken went to the house of ex-United States Solicitor-general house of ex-United States Solicitor-general Phillips, at Washington, to call on the latter's two daughters. He acted strangely, it is said, and the young ladies, thinking he was under the influence of liquor, refused to reselve him. Soon after hidnight the household was aroused by a scream from the young ladies, who had been awakened by the fumes of chloroform and the presence of a man in their room. Milliken was recognized as he was making his way out to escape from the house. The matter was reported to the grand jury and an indictment was found.

LYNCHING IN CALIFORNIA.

Victor Adams Strung Up for Shooting His Father-in-Law.

FRESNO, Cal., July 27.-A dispatch from Madera is to the effect that Victor Adams who shot and killed Justice Baker at O'Nell's last Tuesday morning, was lynched by a mob of sixty men this afternoon near the scene of the murder. Adams married Be ker's stepdaughter. The men had a dispute over some horses and Adams followed Baker to his home and shot him. After shooting Baker, Adams fied to the brush. He was caught thirty miles from O'Neil's by a brother of the murdered man and two other citizens. They were returning with their prisoner to O'Neil and when within three miles of town were met by a band of sixty men, who took Adams from them and hanged him to a tree.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Saturday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Prec 72 S'west, Cloudy, 66 N'west, Clear, Maximum temperature, 80; minimum perature, 67.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on July

Departure from normal -1 -.03
Excess or deficiency since July 1. -47 -1.40
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.-251 -14.90
C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official. Forecast for Sunday.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; light northerly winds.
For Lower and Upper Michigan-Fair; warmer; variable winds.

Says the Fight Will Come Of. DALLAS, Tex., July 27.-A copy of the Governor's proclamation was shown Presi-



ient Daniel A. Stuart, of the Florida Ath letic Club, to-night. He scanned its contents over, smiled and said: "It is no more than I expected, and I do not care to dis-cuss its 'whereases.' The glove contest will take place on Oct. 31, as originally announced, and according to agreement. The attorney for the Florida Athletic Club holds that, after Sept. 1, 1895, there will be no law on the statute books of Texas pro-hibiting glove contests."

12,000 TAILORS TO STRIKE.

That Many Will Quit Work in New York Shops To-Day.

NEW YORK, July 27 .- The World toshops of New York, Brooklyn and Brownsville. When they go out about 5,000 girls

idleness forced upon them In all of these tailoring shops the workers are Hebrews. The shops are therefore unpiece of cloth will be dropped, every machine abandoned. This will be accomplished through the handing to each worker of a circular, issued by the United Brotherhood of Tailors, on which is printed in large, black letters: "Stop working at once." Mayor Schonfeldt, the official organizer f the United Garment Workers of America, of which the brotherhood of tailors is the local branch, in a statement declares that the strike is purely a defensive one. The present agreement, he says, which gives them sixty hours' work in six days and a fair scale of wages, runn from \$2 to \$15 a week, will expire Sept. 15, and it has been learned that the contractors will refuse to renew the agreement. For this reason, he states, strike has been ordered.

FED HER POUNDED GLASS.

Queer Charge of a Young Kentucky Woman Against Charles Pollard.

VANCEBURG, Ky., July 27.-Miss Maggio Vaughan, who lives near Tilesboro, this county, came here to-day to consult the county attorney with a view of prosecuting a man named Charles Pollard, who lives near Burtonsville, who, she claims, in conjunction with two women, drugged her and made her swallow pounded glass. While in the stupor she says they forced a drink down her throat which contained bits of broken glass. She claimed that, after being in most horrible pain for several weeks, small particles of glass worked out of her back and sides. From a robust, healthy young woman she is a helpless invalid, with hair almost white, contrasting strangely with her youthful face. She will sue for damages.

Dry-Goods House Fails for \$110,000. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—The Jacob Katz Company, in the dry-goods business, on Winnebago street, was closed to-day, on judgments entered by the Marshall & Ilsley Bank in amounts aggregating \$116,000. The members of the company are Jacob Katz. Herman Katz, Adolph Bogulawsky and Adolph Mahler. The Katz company also maintained a branch store on the South

Union and Nonunion Men Fight. The police were notified last evening that there was a riot at Chandler & Taylor's machine shops between union and nonunion men. Sergeants Hyland and Corrigan hurried there, finding that there had been a fight between a union and nonunion man,

which caused a great deal of excitement and threatened for a time to result in serious trouble. Henry Miller, a union man, was arrested for an assault and battery

upon a nonunion workman named Brown. Soldier Boy Arrested. One of the soldier boys belonging to an out-of-town company was captured by the police for drunkenness and very disorderly man released, for the new law says a member of the National Guard shall be exemp from arrest while going from an encampment and while under com-mand, except when he be charged with a felony or breach of the peace.

Broad Ripple Regatta Engagement. R. M. Barnes is reported to have wired from Philadelphia, yesterday, that he had secured an agreement from the crew of eight from the Pennsylvania University to take part in the Froad Ripple regatta, which he proposes to hold. He is also anxious to becure other well-known crews.

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